



Foreign Policy -- Defense -- Documents on the web -- June 2010

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS:

The White House

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT OBAMA AND PRESIDENT LEE MYUNG-BAK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA AFTER BILATERAL MEETING

Intercontinental Downtown Hotel, Toronto, Canada. June 26, 2010.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/remarks-president-obama-and-president-lee-myung-bak-republic-korea-after-bilateral->

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT OBAMA AND PRIME MINISTER CAMERON OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AFTER BILATERAL MEETING

Intercontinental Downtown Hotel, Toronto, Canada. June 26, 2010.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/remarks-president-obama-and-prime-minister-cameron-united-kingdom-after-bilateral-m>

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT OBAMA AND PRESIDENT MEDVEDEV OF RUSSIA AT JOINT PRESS CONFERENCE

The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. East Room. June 24, 2010.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/remarks-president-obama-and-president-medvedev-russia-joint-press-conference>

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT OBAMA AND PRESIDENT ABBAS OF THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY AFTER MEETING

The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. Oval Office. June 9, 2010.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/remarks-president-obama-and-president-abbas-palestinian-authority-after-meeting>

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT IN ANNOUNCEMENT OF JAMES R. CLAPPER JR. AS DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. Rose Garden. June 5, 2010.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/remarks-president-announcement-james-r-clapper-jr-director-national-intelligence>

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AT U.S.-INDIA STRATEGIC DIALOGUE RECEPTION

The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. State Department. Washington, DC. June 3, 2010.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/remarks-president-us-india-strategic-dialogue-reception>

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AT UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT COMMENCEMENT

The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. Michie Stadium, West Point, New York. May 22, 2010.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/remarks-president-united-states-military-academy-west-point-commencement>

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT OBAMA AND PRESIDENT CALDERÓN OF MEXICO AT JOINT PRESS AVAILABILITY

The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. Rose Garden. May 19, 2010.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/remarks-president-obama-and-president-calder-n-mexico-joint-press-availability>

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT OBAMA AND PRESIDENT KARZAI OF AFGHANISTAN IN JOINT PRESS AVAILABILITY

The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. East Room. May 12, 2010.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/remarks-president-obama-and-president-karzai-afghanistan-joint-press-availability>

INTERVIEW OF THE PRESIDENT BY SERGEY BRILEV OF CHANNEL ROSSIYA, RUSSIAN TELEVISION

The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. Diplomatic Reception Room. May 8, 2010.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/interview-president-sergey-brilev-channel-rossiya-russian-television>

REMARKS BY VICE PRESIDENT BIDEN TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Parliament Building, Brussels, Belgium. May 6, 2010.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/remarks-vice-president-biden-european-parliament>

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY 2010

Office of National Drug Control Policy. May 2010. 126 pages.

<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/policy/ndcs10/ndcs2010.pdf>

Department of State

REMARKS AT THE U.S.-RUSSIA "CIVIL SOCIETY TO CIVIL SOCIETY" SUMMIT

By Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State. Renaissance Marriott Hotel, Washington, DC. June 24, 2010.

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2010/06/143628.htm>

REMARKS WITH ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTER EHUD BARAK BEFORE THEIR MEETING

By Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State. Treaty Room, Washington, DC. June 23, 2010.

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2010/06/143568.htm>

DIPLOMACY BRIEFING SERIES: CONFERENCE ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

By Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State. Washington, DC. June 14, 2010.

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2010/06/143134.htm>

REMARKS ON THE RELEASE OF THE 10TH ANNUAL TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT

By Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State; Maria Otero, Under Secretary for Democracy and Global Affairs; Luis CdeBaca, Ambassador-at-Large, Office To Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Washington, DC. June 14, 2010.

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2010/06/143113.htm>

JOINT PRESS AVAILABILITY WITH COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT ALVARO URIBE

By Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State. Casa de Narino, Bogota, Colombia. June 9, 2010.

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2010/06/142945.htm>

PARTNERSHIP OF DEMOCRACIES

By Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State. Op-Ed, Times of India. June 4, 2010.

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2010/06/142702.htm>

REMARKS AT RECEPTION HONORING THE U.S.-INDIA STRATEGIC DIALOGUE

By Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State. Remarks with Indian External Affairs Minister S.M. Krishna. Ben Franklin Room, Washington, DC. June 3, 2010.

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2010/06/142676.htm>

CERTIFICATION OF THE IRAQI ELECTION RESULTS

By Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State. Washington, DC. June 1, 2010.

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2010/06/142444.htm>

THE BALKANS DESERVE THIS

By Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State. Catherine Ashton and Miguel Angel Moratinos. Op-Ed, The Guardian. May 30, 2010.

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2010/05/142711.htm>

MEETING WITH CHINESE WOMEN CIVIL SOCIETY LEADERS

By Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State. Beijing, China. May 26, 2010.

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2010/05/142288.htm>

PRESS AVAILABILITY WITH KOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER YU MYUNG-HWAN AFTER THEIR MEETING

By Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Seoul. South Korea. May 26, 2010.

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2010/05/142223.htm>

CONCLUDING JOINT STATEMENTS AT THE U.S.-CHINA STRATEGIC AND ECONOMIC DIALOGUE

By Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State. Secretary of the Treasury Timothy Geithner. Great Hall of the People. Beijing, China. May 25, 2010.

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2010/05/142207.htm>

REMARKS AT THE CLOSING OF THE U.S.-CHINA STRATEGIC AND ECONOMIC DIALOGUE

By Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State. Great Hall of the People. Beijing, China. May 25, 2010.

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2010/05/142187.htm>

JOINT PRESS AVAILABILITY WITH JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER OKADA

By Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State. Iikura Guesthouse. Tokyo, Japan. May 21, 2010

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2010/05/142079.htm>

U.S.-AFGHANISTAN STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP DISCUSSIONS

By Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State. Afghan President Hamid Karzai. Ben Franklin Room. Washington, DC. May 11, 2010.

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2010/05/141714.htm>

Department of Defense

REPORT ON PROGRESS TOWARD SECURITY AND STABILITY IN AFGHANISTAN

Report to Congress in accordance with section 1230 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181), as amended,

And

UNITED STATES PLAN FOR SUSTAINING THE AFGHANISTAN NATIONAL SECURITY FORCES

Report to Congress in accordance with section 1231 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181). April 2010. 151 pages.

http://www.defense.gov/pubs/pdfs/Report_Final_SecDef_04_26_10.pdf

MEASURING STABILITY AND SECURITY IN IRAQ

Report to Congress In accordance with the Department of Defense Supplemental Appropriations Act 2008 (Section 9204, Public Law 110-252). March 2010. 89 pages.

http://www.defense.gov/pubs/pdfs/March%209204%20SecDef%20signed%2029%20Apr%202010_1D80.pdf

Key U.S. Government Reports

TERRORIST WATCHLIST SCREENING: FBI HAS ENHANCED ITS USE OF INFORMATION FROM FIREARM AND EXPLOSIVES BACKGROUND CHECKS TO SUPPORT COUNTERTERRORISM EFFORTS

By Eileen R. Larence, Director, Homeland Security and Justice. U.S. Government Accountability Office. May 5, 2010. 16 pages.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d10703t.pdf>

THE CONGRESSIONAL INTERNATIONAL ANTI-PIRACY CAUCUS

By Senator Sheldon Whitehouse, Senator Orrin G. Hatch, Congressman Adam B. Schiff, Congressman Bob Goodlatte. United States Congress. May 2010. 5 pages.

http://schiff.house.gov/antipiracycaucus/pdf/IAPC_2010_Watch_List.pdf

PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY: U.S. ASSISTANCE IS TRAINING AND EQUIPPING SECURITY FORCES, BUT THE PROGRAM NEEDS TO MEASURE PROGRESS AND FACES LOGISTICAL CONSTRAINTS.

Report to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Its Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia, House of Representatives. U.S. Government Accountability Office Report. May 2010. 60 pages.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d10505.pdf>

Congressional Research Service

Just clicking on the links won't open the documents. Please copy/paste the urls in your browser to be able to read them.

SECURING AMERICA'S BORDERS: THE ROLE OF THE MILITARY

By R. Chuck Mason. Congressional Research Service. June 16, 2010. 10 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/143898.pdf>

INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE, AND RECONNAISSANCE (ISR) ACQUISITION: ISSUES FOR CONGRESS

By Richard A. Best Jr. Congressional Research Service. June 15, 2010. 26 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/143899.pdf>

IRAN: U.S. CONCERNS AND POLICY RESPONSES

By Kenneth Katzman. Congressional Research Service. June 11, 2010. 65 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/143901.pdf>

AFGHANISTAN: POST-TALIBAN GOVERNANCE, SECURITY, AND U.S. POLICY

By Kenneth Katzman. Congressional Research Service. June 7, 2010. 97 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/143902.pdf>

DETECTION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND MATERIALS: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGIES, OBSERVATIONS

By Jonathan Medalia. Congressional Research Service. June 4, 2010. 112 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/143903.pdf>

DEMOCRATIC REFORMS IN TAIWAN: ISSUES FOR CONGRESS

By Shirley A. Kan. Congressional Research Service. May 26, 2010. 19 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/143904.pdf>

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE AND OFFENSIVE ARMS REDUCTIONS: A REVIEW OF THE HISTORICAL RECORD

By Steven A. Hildreth, Amy F. Woolf. Congressional Research Service. May 25, 2010. 33 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/142637.pdf>

DEFENSE: FY2011 AUTHORIZATION AND APPROPRIATIONS

By Pat Towell. Congressional Research Service. May 25, 2010. 47 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/142640.pdf>

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS: FY2011 BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS

By Marian Leonardo Lawson, Susan B. Epstein, Kennon H. Nakamura. Congressional Research Service. May 5, 2010. 32 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/142359.pdf>

2010 NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY (NPT) REVIEW CONFERENCE: KEY ISSUES AND IMPLICATIONS

By Paul K. Kerr, Mary Beth Nikitin, Amy F. Woolf, Jonathan Medalia. Congressional Research Service. May 3, 2010. 33 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/142361.pdf>

DEFENSE LOGISTICAL SUPPORT CONTRACTS IN IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN: ISSUES FOR CONGRESS

By Valerie Bailey Grasso. Congressional Research Service. April 28, 2010. 44 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/142738.pdf>

THINK TANKS AND RESEARCH CENTERS:

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AFGHANISTAN – PAKISTAN

THE AFGHAN WAR: A CAMPAIGN OVERVIEW

By Anthony H. Cordesman. Center for Strategic and International Studies. June 7, 2010. 48 pages.

http://csis.org/files/publication/100607_AfghanCampaignSummary_0.pdf

The U.S. and its allies have made major progress in developing an effective campaign plan, and in providing the resources needed to win the war, since changes in strategy and leadership took place in mid-2009. The reality is, however, that much still needs to be done. The so-called surge in troops and civilians is only now beginning to be fully in place and many of the key steps necessary to fully implement the new strategy are not yet defined -- much less in place.

AFGHANISTAN'S NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE PEACE JIRGA

By Robert D. Lamb, Mehlaqa Samdani, Justine Fleischner. Center for Strategic and International Studies. May 27, 2010.

<http://csis.org/publication/afghanistans-national-consultative-peace-jirga-0>

A key reason for offering a public forum for Afghans to voice their concerns and expectations about reconciliation is to build a domestic and international consensus for a negotiating framework that will feed into the Kabul Conference set to take place July 20.

THE AFGHAN WAR

By Anthony H. Cordesman. Center for Strategic and International Studies. May 24, 2010.

<http://csis.org/publication/afghan-war-0>

No one can visit Afghanistan without seeing both the threat and the progress. After eight years of failing to respond, the U.S., its allies, and the Afghan government are finally preparing for the kind of campaign that might win the war. The necessary resources are gradually being put in place.

THE ROAD TO SUCCESSFUL TRANSITION IN AFGHANISTAN: FROM HERE TO THE DECEMBER 2010 REVIEW

By William B. Taylor, Jr., J. Alexander Their. United States Institute of Peace. May 12, 2010. 4 pages.

<http://www.usip.org/files/resources/PB%2030%20The%20Road%20to%20Successful%20Transition%20in%20Afghanistan.pdf>

According to the authors, the next seven months leading up to the December policy review will be crucial for Afghanistan's future; at that time the Obama administration, the citizens of Afghanistan, the United States and ISAF nations will make a judgment about progress towards stability there. Afghans and Americans need to set a course for success, and reach an agreement of what realistic, achievable progress means, and how to accomplish it.

SHAPING AFGHAN NATIONAL SECURITY FORCES

By Anthony H. Cordesman, Adam Mausner and Jeffrey Carson. Center for Strategic and International Studies. April 20, 2010.

<http://csis.org/publication/shaping-afghan-national-security-forces-0>

The U.S. and its allies cannot win by rushing Afghan force development and generating force numbers at the cost of force quality. Nothing about current ISAF plans indicates that this is ISAF's intent, but the past is scarcely one that builds trust in U.S. and allied political leadership at the national level. There is a grim history of false promises and reassurances -- and of official reporting by the U.S. Department of Defense that has failed to honestly reflect the problems in the Afghan force development effort and the limits to real world level of progress that has been made.

PAKISTAN: CAN THE UNITED STATES SECURE AN INSECURE STATE?

By C. Christine Fair, Keith Crane, Christopher S. Chivvis, Samir Puri, Michael Spirtas. RAND Corporation. 2010. 262 pages.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2010/RAND_MG910.pdf

Describing Pakistan's likely future course, this book seeks to inform U.S. efforts to achieve an effective foreign policy strategy toward the country. The book forms an empirical analysis of developments in Pakistan and an assessment of the effectiveness of U.S. policy as of August 2009. Drawing on interviews of elites, polling data, and statistical data on Pakistan's armed forces, the book presents a political and political-military analysis.

ASIA

LOSING ASIA?

By Dan Blumenthal. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. June 7, 2010.

<http://www.aei.org/article/102121>

America's military forces have an important role to play in Asia for the foreseeable future. The questions for the military leaders are what are the Asia missions, what forces are needed, and how will the U.S. fight alongside our allies?

A SLOW MOTION CHINESE TRAIN WRECK?

By Desmond Lachman. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. June 1, 2010.

<http://www.aei.org/article/102124>

All is not well with the U.S.-China economic relationship. And sadly, heightened political friction between the U.S. and China over Taiwan, the Dalai Lama, Iran, and Google, all point to a very much more strained economic relationship over the next few months. This poses a very real risk to both the U.S. and the global longer-run economic outlook given China's newfound importance on the global economic stage.

A WEIGHTY U.S.-CHINA DIALOGUE

By Elizabeth Economy, Adam Segal, Evan A. Feigenbaum, Steven Dunaway. Council on Foreign Relations. May 21, 2010.

http://www.cfr.org/publication/22188/weighty_uschina_dialogue.html

This article was released a few days before the May 24-25 round of the U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue (S&ED), in Beijing, which occurred at a time of global nuclear concerns, a security crisis in Northeast Asia, and concerns over the widening fallout from Europe's financial troubles.

DEFENSE

BUILDING A U.S. COAST GUARD FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

By Lawrence J. Korb, Sean Duggan, Laura Conley. Center for American Progress. June 9, 2010. 58 pages.

http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2010/06/pdf/coast_guard.pdf

Our nation today demands more from the U.S. Coast Guard, the nation's oldest maritime force, than at any time in the service's history. The accelerated pace and scope of these domestic and international missions is the new norm for the Coast Guard. But if the Obama administration and Congress expect the Coast Guard to maintain its current level of operations effectively, they must begin providing the service with the commensurate leadership and resources necessary to transform and modernize the service. Failure to correct the current imbalance between responsibilities and capabilities will further erode the service's already dwindling ability to carry out its statutory missions, and deny it the ability to protect this nation against 21st century challenges.

U.S. DEFENSE SPENDING: THE MISMATCH BETWEEN PLANS AND RESOURCES

By Mackenzie Eaglen. The Heritage Foundation. June 7, 2010.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Reports/2010/06/US-Defense-Spending-The-Mismatch-Between-Plans-and-Resources>

President Barack Obama's fiscal year (FY) 2011 defense budget request would increase the defense topline by between 1 percent and 2 percent in real terms. However, even with this modest increase, the budget is still insufficient to pay the Pentagon's bills. In fact, the nation's defense plans have become so chronically underfunded that most defense analysts dismiss the out-year projections in the Pentagon's five-year budget plan as implausible.

PRIORITIZING STRATEGIC INTERESTS IN SOUTH ASIA

By Robert B. Oakley and T.X. Hammes. Institute for National Strategic Studies.

National Defense University. June 2010. 12 pages.

<http://www.ndu.edu/press/lib/images/StrForum/SF256.pdf>

The focus on the war in Afghanistan has prevented the United States from developing a South Asia strategy rooted in the relative strategic importance of the nations in the region. India, a stable democracy enjoying rapid growth, clearly has the most potential as a strategic partner. Pakistan, as the home of al Qaeda leadership and over 60 nuclear weapons, is the greatest threat to regional stability and growth.

Yet Afghanistan absorbs the vast majority of U.S. effort in the region. The United States needs to develop a genuine regional strategy. This paper argues that making the economic growth and social reform essential to the stability of Pakistan a higher priority than the conflict in Afghanistan is a core requirement of such a strategy.

DON'T MAKE A BIG DEAL OF ENDING DON'T ASK DON'T TELL: LESSONS FROM U.S. MILITARY ALLIES ON ALLOWING HOMOSEXUALS TO SERVE

By Lt. Col. Charles McLean, Peter W. Singer. The Brookings Institution. May 27, 2010.

http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2010/0527_dadt_lessons_learned_singer.aspx

The military's classic axiom of "hurry up and wait" may now have to be applied to the controversial "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy. Congressional Democrats recently brokered a compromise agreement with the White House and the Pentagon that may see the policy formally scrapped before November, but delayed in its final repeal until President Obama

and Pentagon leadership sign off on the findings of an ongoing military review due by year's end.

CNAS EXPERTS COMMENT ON PRESIDENT OBAMA'S NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY

Center for a New American Security. May 27, 2010. 4 pages.

<http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/press/CNAS%20National%20Security%20Experts%20Comment%20on%20President%20Obama's%20National%20Security%20Strategy.pdf>

The Center for a New American Security's national security experts offered their comments following the release of the Obama Administration's new National Security Strategy.

BIO-INSPIRED INNOVATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY

By Robert E. Armstrong, Mark D. Drapeau, Cheryl A. Loeb, James J. Valdes. Center for Technology and National Security Policy. National Defense University. May 2010. 374 pages.

<http://www.ndu.edu/press/lib/pdf/bio-inspired.pdf>

Despite various treaties and protocols, offensive biological weapons use has continued to this day, with the anthrax attacks of 2001 being the most recent incident. Such activity has led to a strong defensive program, with medical science developing numerous countermeasures that have benefited both civilian and military populations. But that is the "old" biological warfare. Covert programs for the development of novel weapons will advance; likewise, the development of countermeasures will also continue. The present volume, however, does not address these issues. Rather, it reviews and analyzes current research and likely future developments in the life sciences and how they will significantly influence the biological material available to warfighters--not as weapons systems, but as augmentation to currently available equipment. This is the "new" face of biological warfare.

AFRICA'S IRREGULAR SECURITY THREATS: CHALLENGES FOR U.S. ENGAGEMENT

By Andre Le Sage. Institute for National Strategic Studies. National Defense University. May 2010. 12 pages.

<http://www.ndu.edu/press/lib/images/StrForum/SF255.pdf>

This paper provides an overview of Africa's irregular, nonstate threats, followed by an analysis of their strategic implications for regional peace and stability, as well as the national security interests of the United States. After reviewing the elements of the emerging international consensus on how best to address these threats, the conclusion highlights a number of new and innovative tools that can be used to build political will on the continent to confront these security challenges. This paper is intended as a background analysis for those who are new to the African continent, as well as a source of detailed information on emerging threats that receive too little public or policy-level attention.

RETHINKING LEADERSHIP AND "WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT" NATIONAL SECURITY REFORM: PROBLEMS, PROGRESS, AND PROSPECTS

By Dr. Joseph R. Cerami, Dr. Jeffrey A. Engel. Strategic Studies Institute. United States Army War College. May 2010. 230 pages.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/download.cfm?q=992>

These papers explore the need for whole of government, national security reform and, simultaneously, the need to include further emphasis on leadership and leader development, in particular, in such areas as economics, information sharing, and ethics. No thoughtful observer disputes the need for some reform of the national security apparatus to improve the capacity for improving the government's performance.

TOWARDS A U.S. ARMY OFFICER CORPS STRATEGY FOR SUCCESS: EMPLOYING TALENT

By Colonel Casey Wardynski, Major David S. Lyle, Lieutenant Colonel (Ret) Michael J. Colarusso. Strategic Studies Institute. United States Army War College. May 2010. 41 pages.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/download.cfm?q=988>

Efficient talent employment is at the core of the Army Officer Human Capital Model. However, the Army's current employment paradigm is unequal to the needs of a professional, volunteer Army facing the twin challenges of a competitive labor market and an increasingly complex global operating environment. It unduly prioritizes "fairness" when making assignments, has a narrowly defined pathway to senior leadership ranks, cannot see the talent it possesses, and suffers from severe principal-agent problems. Optimal employment theories, information age tools, and well-regulated market mechanisms can help the Army match individual officer talents against specific work requirements, reducing risk and achieving the depth and breadth of talent it needs, both now and in the future.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE: A GUIDE BY THE INDEPENDENT WORKING GROUP

Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis (IFPA). 2010. 23 pages.

<http://www.ifpa.org/pdf/FAQ-bmd.pdf>

This Guide is based on information contained in the 2009 Independent Working Group Report entitled Missile Defense, the Space Relationship, and the Twenty-First Century which can be downloaded at www.ifpa.org. The purpose of the Guide is to address the most often asked questions and to provide information about missile defense.

INTERNATIONAL AID

EFFECTIVE U.S. DEMOCRACY ASSISTANCE REQUIRES REFORM AT USAID

Testimony by Thomas Carothers to House Foreign Affairs Committee. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. June 10, 2010.

<http://carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=40967>

For the past 25 years, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has devoted more resources, energy, and attention to aiding democracy than any other organization in the world. In testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Thomas Carothers says that despite making important contributions to democracy in dozens

of countries around the world, USAID's democracy work falls short in several damaging ways.

IRAN

IRAN -- ONE YEAR AFTER THE DISPUTED ELECTION AND VIOLENT CRACKDOWN

By Karim Sadjadpour. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. June 11, 2010.

<http://carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=40983>

Three days before the anniversary of Iran's controversial election, the United Nations Security Council imposed its fourth round of sanctions against the country's nuclear program. In a Q&A, Karim Sadjadpour analyzes the changing political situation inside Iran and what the United States and major powers can do to support the opposition and contain Iran's nuclear ambitions.

IRAQ

IRAQ'S SLOW, STEADY POLITICAL PROGRESS

By Brett H. McGurk. Council on Foreign Relations. June 11, 2010.

http://www.cfr.org/publication/22417/iraqs_slow_steady_political_progress.html

Iraq's new parliament convenes nearly one hundred days after the general election. This period has witnessed bare-knuckle political brawls, a vote recount in Baghdad, ebbs and flows of violence, and backroom maneuvering among power brokers. It has looked, in short, like Iraq. The coming months will bring more of the same, but the Iraqis are likely to keep moving forward--albeit imperceptibly at times--to stitch together a broad-based coalition government.

FACT SHEET: GOVERNMENT FORMATION IN IRAQ

By Marisa Cochrane Sullivan. Institute for the Study of War. May 17, 2010. 4 pages.

http://www.understandingwar.org/files/FactSheet_UpdateGovFormationIraq1.pdf

KOREAS

CRISIS IN THE KOREAS

By Douglas H. Paal. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. June 7, 2010.

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=40954>

In this Q&A, Douglas Paal analyzes the risk of confrontation between the Koreas and what the United States and China should do to prevent war and help change North Korea's behavior and limit the regime's menace.

THE CHEONAN ATTACK: TORPEDOING CHANCE OF PEACE?

By Scott Snyder. YaleGlobal. May 27, 2010.

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/cheonan-attack-torpedoing-chance-peace>

North Korea depends on others for basic needs and lashes out with a series of provocations, most targeting economically vibrant South Korea. The most recent was the March 26 firing of a torpedo at the ROK Navy corvette Cheonan in disputed waters; 46 crew members died. For many years, South Korea aimed for good relations with a sunshine policy. But the senseless belligerence continues, North Korea emboldened by its possession of crude nuclear weapons. No longer willing to make payoffs in exchange for empty promises of peace negotiations, South Korea expects the UN Security Council to punish North Korea and asks China to consider how its support enables the reckless regime. Those longing for stability on the peninsula confront a choice: ignoring the provocations, thus encouraging further attacks, or demanding accountability.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE CHEONAN

By Victor Cha. Center for Strategic and International Studies. May 25, 2010.

<http://csis.org/publication/aftermath-cheonan>

Experts from the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, and Sweden assisted in an internationally transparent investigation into the explosion, the results of which were announced on Thursday, May 20. South Korea has now publicly blamed the North for the attack, but North Korea still denies any involvement in the Cheonan's sinking and accuses the South of deliberately souring relations.

THOUGHTS ON AN "INITIATIVE STRATEGY" FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT OF NORTH KOREA

By Sanghee Lee. The Brookings Institution. April 23, 2010.

http://www.brookings.edu/papers/2010/04_north_korea_lee.aspx

The denuclearization of North Korea is of great interest to the international community and is a key premise of international policies toward North Korea and the discussion of reunification of the Republic of Korea. Unfortunately, efforts by the international community to resolve North Korea's nuclear issue have not produced visible results and, as discussed below, the nuclear issue is only one component of the larger problem of North Korea.

LATIN AMERICA

MOVING BEYOND MERIDA IN U.S.-MEXICO SECURITY COOPERATION

By Shannon K. O'Neil, Douglas Dillon Fellow for Latin America Studies. Council on Foreign Relations. May 27, 2010. 9 pages.

<http://www.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/ShannonONeil52710testimony.pdf>

This document is the Testimony of Shannon K. O'Neil testifies before the U.S. House of Representatives' Committee on Foreign Affairs and Committee on Homeland Security on "U.S.-Mexico Security Cooperation: Next Steps for the Merida Initiative."

THE IMPORTANCE OF BUILDING CROSS-BORDER RELATIONSHIPS ALONG A VIOLENT U.S.-MEXICO BORDER FROM THE GROUND UP

By Joan Neuhaus Schaan. James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy. March 25, 2010. 6 pages.

<http://www.bakerinstitute.org/publications/SEC-pub-TransborderPolicing-032910.pdf>

Long-term, solid relationships are needed among U.S. and Mexican law enforcement agencies in order to help solve the violent situation along the border, says the author.

MIDDLE EAST

THE GAZA FLOTILLA RAID AND ITS AFTERMATH

By Bulent Aliriza, Stephen Flanagan, Haim Malka. Center for Strategic and International Studies. June 3, 2010.

<http://csis.org/publication/gaza-flotilla-raid-and-its-aftermath>

The raid and its aftermath seriously threaten Israeli-Turkish relations, complicate U.S. ties with both allies, and undermine Washington's efforts to advance indirect talks between Israel and the Palestinian Authority. The incident presents the Obama administration with a series of complex diplomatic challenges at a time when it seeks to focus efforts on a new UN Security Council resolution against Iran.

THE DEEPER CRISIS BEHIND THE BLOODSHED ON THE GAZA FLOTILLA

By Shibley Telhami, Saban Center for Middle East Policy. The Brookings Institution. June 02, 2010.

http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2010/0602_gaza_telhami.aspx

The Memorial Day bloodshed in the Mediterranean has readily visible consequences in the loss of innocent lives, the pervasive international anger with Israel, and the significant crisis in Israeli-Turkish relations. However, the tragedy also poses significant challenges to American diplomacy and raises questions that cannot be ignored.

HOW DO YOU SAY "FRENEMY" IN TURKISH?

By Steven A. Cook. Council on Foreign Relations. June 1, 2010.

http://www.cfr.org/publication/22293/how_do_you_say_frenemy_in_turkish.html

After six decades of strategic cooperation, Turkey and the United States are becoming strategic competitors -- especially in the Middle East. This is the logical result of profound shifts in Turkish foreign and domestic politics and changes in the international system.

A TWO-STATE SOLUTION REQUIRES PALESTINIAN POLITICS

By Michele Dunne. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. June 2010. 24 pages.

http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/palestine_politics.pdf

As the U.S. administration struggles to keep indirect talks alive, Michele Dunne prescribes a different approach. It is clear that a two-state solution requires reconciliation between Palestinian factions and reunification of the West Bank and Gaza. Dunne recommends that

the United States should support Palestinian institution building and be open to political competition, including elections.

TAKING STOCK OF THE YOUTH CHALLENGE IN THE MIDDLE EAST: NEW DATA AND NEW QUESTIONS

By Samantha Constant, Mary Kraetsch. The Brookings Institution. June 2010.

http://www.brookings.edu/articles/2010/06_middle_east_youth.aspx

In an effort to shed light on the challenges that youth continue to face in the Middle East, Samantha Constant and Mary Kraetsch have created an interactive map and corresponding fact sheets that provide key statistics associated with youth issues for all 18 countries in the Middle East. In the accompanying note, they provide an overview of the data and their main findings.

STORMY SEAS OFF GAZA FOR ISRAEL

By Steven A. Cook. Council on Foreign Relations. May 31, 2010.

http://www.cfr.org/publication/22245/stormy_seas_off_gaza_for_israel.html

The international pressure on Israel is likely to ramp up in the coming days as the Free Gaza and other Palestinian activist groups seek to capitalize on the public relations disaster for Israel. The incident is likely to complicate the Obama administration's Israeli-Palestinian proximity talks only momentarily as the Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas seeks to avoid the politically uncomfortable position of negotiating with the Israelis at the same time the international community is condemning Jerusalem. Washington is in the awkward position of splitting the difference between support for Israel and its security concerns with the problems that Gaza presents -- an issue on which the Obama administration has been fairly quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS

MAKING POLICY IN THE SHADOW OF THE FUTURE

By Gregory F. Treverton. RAND Corporation. June 4, 2010. 55 pages.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/2010/RAND_OP298.pdf

The National Intelligence Council's 2008 report Global Trends 2025: A Transformed World projects what the world will look like in 2025 based on recent trends. However, as an intelligence organization, the NIC limits its report to describing the impacts of future trends on the United States--it cannot explore the important question: How should U.S. policy adapt now to account for these trends and the future that will result from them? This paper takes on that task. It focuses on important issues for which a long-term perspective leads to different immediate choices for U.S. policy than would result from only a short-term perspective. These include energy and climate change; defense policy, including the diffusion of nuclear weapons and the movement to abolish them; the reshaping of international law and institutions; the structure of the federal government; and the U.S.

relationship with Mexico. For some other issues, long- and short-term thinking produce similar conclusions; yet for still others, the two perspectives seem difficult to reconcile.

PROTECT AMERICA FROM WHAT?

By Peter Brookes. The Heritage Foundation. June 1, 2010.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Reports/2010/06/Protect-America-from-What>

While Americans focus on the significant challenges at home, they must also not forget the growing national security challenges that our nation faces abroad. The world remains a dangerous place, populated with states and groups that hold--or could hold--America and its interests around the world at risk.

MANAGING ALLIANCES IN AN UPSIDE-DOWN WORLD

By Walter Lohman. The Herotage Foundation. May 10, 2010.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Reports/2010/05/Managing-Alliances-in-an-Upside-Down-World>

America's network of alliances is critical to maintaining our role as the Asia-Pacific's indispensable, predominant power. Seemingly, all sides of the debate over U.S. Asia policy converge on this key point, and, to its credit, the Administration has logged its fair share of frequent flyer miles and speech text underscoring it. But what is the network's purpose, the report asks.

NUCLEAR

NEW START VERIFICATION: UP TO THE CHALLENGE

By Greg Thielmann. The Arms Control Association. May 17, 2010. 9 pages.

http://www.armscontrol.org/system/files/TAB_NewSTARTVerification_UpToChallenge.pdf

Combining proof-tested measures from 15 years of START implementation with new approaches to contemporary challenges, New START verification provisions are well suited to fulfill their core function. These provisions promise to permit the same high confidence in compliance achieved when the original START was in force, but will do so with more focused and up-to-date methods, including innovative verification provisions for monitoring deployed warhead ceilings.

NPT REVIEW FACES CHALLENGES AS IRAN KNOCKS ON DOOR

By Leonard S. Spector. YaleGlobal. May 3, 2010.

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/npt-review-faces-challenges>

Threatening to build, possess or use nuclear weapons does not do much to win friends or influence neighbors, particularly as more nations acquire the bomb. More than 180 nations convene at the UN in May, to continue regular five-yearly review and negotiations aimed at reducing these weapons. Progress is slow because decisions at the UN conference on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty are made by consensus, explains nonproliferation expert Leonard S. Spector.

TERRORISM - COUNTERTERRORISM

PAKISTAN'S NEW GENERATION OF TERRORISTS

By Jayshree Bajoria. Council on Foreign Relations. May 6, 2010.

http://www.cfr.org/publication/15422/pakistans_new_generation_of_terrorists.html?breadcrumb=

Pakistan has emerged as a terrorist sanctuary for some of the world's most violent groups, including al-Qaeda, the Taliban, and homegrown militants, that threaten the stability of Pakistan as well as the region.

WOULD-BE WARRIORS: INCIDENTS OF JIHADIST TERRORIST RADICALIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

By Brian Michael Jenkins. RAND Corporation. May 5, 2010. 34 pages.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/2010/RAND_OP292.pdf

Between September 11, 2001, and the end of 2009, 46 publicly reported cases of domestic radicalization and recruitment to jihadist terrorism occurred in the United States; 13 of those cases occurred in 2009. Most of the would-be jihadists were individuals who recruited themselves into the terrorist role. The prevention strategy requires both collecting domestic intelligence, always a delicate mission in a democracy, and maintaining community trust and cooperation, according to the report.

NO PATH TO GLORY: DETERRING HOMEGROWN TERRORISM

By Brian Michael Jenkins. RAND Corporation. May 2010. 11 pages.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/2010/RAND_CT348.pdf

Testimony presented before the House Homeland Security Committee, Subcommittee on Intelligence, Information Sharing and Terrorism Risk Assessment on May 26, 2010.

WHY YOUTH JOIN AL-QAEDA

By Colonel John M. "Matt" Venhaus, U.S. Army. United States Institute of Peace. May 2010. 20 pages.

<http://www.usip.org/files/resources/SR236Venhaus.pdf>

Interviews and personal histories of 2,032 "foreign fighters" show that rather than be recruited, young men actively seek out al-Qaeda and its associated movements. Al-Qaeda is more than just an organization; it is an ideology and a popular brand that spins a heroic narrative with an idealized version of Islamic jihad, says the report.

Previous issues of Foreign Policy -- Defense -- Documents on the Web are available at:

<http://france.usembassy.gov/web-alert.html>